VOLUME 15 NO. 1 January 2006

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION WOMEN IN NUMISMATICS

winning ways

"Home or Hell in Half an Hour"
Favorite American Coins from my Collection
By David Wray - PART 3 of 3

Matrimony and Geopolitics in the Early Augustan Reign: Octavian's Royal Wards, Juba II and Cleopatra Selene
By Marlena M. Wald

ANA Summer Seminar - '2005'
A W.I.N. / WIN Event
by Patricia Bethe

King Hieron II, Queen Philistis, and Their Family: A Numismatic Royal Portrait
By Lawrence Sekulich

W I N
WOMEN IN NUMISMATICS

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THE PRESIDENT'S PAGE

Prue Fitts

As I write this, the fall has not even come to nibble at the leaves and turn them red, orange, yellow and everything in between. We perceive fall as the ending of the year but it is really the glorious finale and the beginning of the next cycle of rebirth and fulfillment.

Our organization, WIN, has its new beginnings in the fall as well. This year, we will elect a new Board of Directors who will guide us for the next two years. We are on the cusp of some exciting new liaisons. Our membership has increased and our educational efforts are renewed.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank all the members of the Board for their service for the past two years. Don Charters, our Vice President, has produced wonderful speakers and made our meetings hospitable as well; Rita Jene Sledz, our Secretary, has done a superb job with membership and secretarial duties as well as being our "resident poet". We have all enjoyed her writings in WINNING WAYS. Did you know that she has also done those quizzes? This dynamic duo has contributed so many hours to the raffle sales while being full time National Volunteers for the ANA.

The Cindys – Grellman and Mohon – shared Treasurer duties. They were outstanding in their record keeping and keeping us on track. Patti Finner, our Parliamentarian and one of the founders of WIN 14 years ago, has updated the by-laws for us as we have undergone some changes over the years. Her knowledge of the organization is awesome and we have been fortunate indeed.

Jim and Carrie Best are another dynamic duo. As editor, he has increased the reader base and involvement – we have an increased number of excellent articles. Carrie, as Publicity Chair, has gone above and beyond, getting the word out about our meetings and WIN. Our members at Large, Kathy Rowe and Jacquie Flannigan have been worthy ambassadors spreading information about WIN in their geographic areas.

I thank you all. It has made my job much more enjoyable to have so much experience and expertise from you.

I look forward to the winter when the pace is a little less frenetic. It's the time I actually spend with my coins. I plan to focus on soups this year so that dinner prepares itself while I am happily researching that elusive Maria who was married to two Byzantine emperors in a row. Where did she come from? Why was she such a dynastic "ace"? Even if I never find out, the hunt will be fun and well worth the time.

See you all at Fun in January. We will have our usual Saturday General Meeting, January 7th at 9:00 am.

Prue
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Summer Seminar 2005, by Katie Heinrich..... Page 5
Matrimony and Geopolitics in the Early Augustan Reign: Octavian's Royal Wards, Juba II and Cleopatra Selene By Marlena Wald..... Page 6-9
King Hieron II, Queen Philists, and their Family: A Numismatic Royal Portrait By Lawrence Sekulich..... Page 10-11
Home or Hell in Half an Hour Part 3 of 3, By David Wray..... Page 13,15-16
A Collection --by Rita Jene Sledz..... Page 16
And Now What Do They Do? By Del Cushing..... Page 18
No Peek Quiz-U.S. Paper Money since 1928 By Rita Jene Sledz..... Page 20
ANA Summer Seminar - '2005' A W.I.N./ WIN Event By Patricia Bethe ..... Page 21

DEPARTMENTS

Board of Directors..... Page 3
The President's Message..... Page 3
The Table of Contents..... Page 4
Report of Nominating Committee..... Page 9
Editors Notebook..... Page 14
New Members..... Page 14
From the Secretary's Desk..... Page 17
WIN Scholarship ..... Page 22
WIN Membership Application..... Page 23
WIN Advertising Rates..... Page 23
Advertisers..... Pages 12, 19, 20, 23

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WIN Meeting

Place: **FUN Convention**
Date: **Saturday Jan 7, 2006**
Speaker: **Sandy Goulde**
Subject: **To Be Announced**
Time: **9:00 AM**
Join us for coffee!

ADVERTISING DEADLINES

Copy must be received by the following deadlines:

February 15.....April Issue
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Summer Seminar 2005

By Katie Heinrich

This year was my first time attending the ANA's Summer Seminar in Colorado Springs. I went to the first session which lasted from June 25 to July 1. I had received an ANA scholarship for the seminar that covered the cost of everything; tuition, room and board, and flight costs. For the past few years I have had so many people tell me that I needed to go to Summer Seminar. Everyone I talked to said that it was a great experience that I wouldn't want to miss out on. So, taking the advice of so many, I decided to attend the 2005 "Coin Camp," as it is sometimes called.

My dad also attended the first session and we both took the same class, *Preparing a Winning Exhibit*. The course was taught by Gerry Koehel and John Eshbach, who were wonderful instructors. The two of us also took a mini-seminar, a small night-time course, *ANA Judges Certification*. The course is not only a chance to become a certified ANA exhibit judge, but also is a great learning tool for exhibitors. The class helps an exhibitor to see their own exhibit through the eyes of a judge. This is a very useful tool when putting an exhibit together in order to get the highest score you possibly can. I learned so much from these two courses and it especially helped that I took them both. The two in combination offer much more than just one alone would. Taking both gives the opportunity to look at an exhibit as both an exhibitor and a judge at virtually the same time.

At the end of the week less than one half of the judge certification class passed and was added to the list of ANA exhibit judges. I was one of them and am now certified as a world coins exhibit judge. At this past ANA convention in San Francisco I not only exhibited in three categories, but also judged the Israeli and Asian Numismatics. My dad, however, was in the part of the class that was not certified, so I guess he'll have to try again next year.

While there for the week we also took a trip on the Cog Railway to the top of Pikes Peak. It was a very fun and interesting trip, plus we got to see snow in the middle of the summer! At the top of the peak there was a very nice gift shop and the view was incredible. My dad, who has a knack for photography, took rolls and rolls of pictures of our surroundings. You could see all of Colorado Springs and many surrounding mountains.

The YN's hold an auction every seminar session. Anyone can donate items or put them on consignment in the auction. The money made in the auction goes toward the ANA YN Summer Seminar scholarships for the next year. We made over $10,000.

One of the greatest things about Summer Seminar is the people there. I became very good friends with my roommate and many other YN's. Now I can join everyone who has been to "Coin Camp" in saying: If you haven't yet been to Summer Seminar, you should definitely go!

Left: My friend Sandy, myself, and my friend Stephanie at Summer Seminar.

Right: Colorado Springs College Campus and Pikes Peak

Matrimony and Geopolitics in the Early Augustan Reign: Octavian's Royal Wards, Juba II and Cleopatra Selene

By Marlena M. Wald

During the last two years, as the United States has waged war in Iraq, and continued its military presence in Afghanistan, various coalition leaders from these countries have been introduced to the general American public and their prior political, educational, and family links to the United States have become known. The fact that some of these individuals may have received an Ivy League education, been mentored openly (or covertly) by an American official, or even married a U.S. citizen often surprises the average citizen. While there may be open debate regarding an American 'empire' the fact that a world power can host or sponsor a potential leader of a client state is nothing new. The coin that I will discuss in this paper is an artifact of such geopolitical realities at the beginning of the Augustan Age of Rome (27 BCE- 14 CE).

The denarius in Figure 1. reflects an aspect of Octavian's triumph over Mark Antony and the tangled family relationships of the two men. In addition, it commemorates a marriage of state as well as, a geographical adjustment to the provincial boundaries of Rome. Beginning with the obverse, we see a rather generic young man, who could be a Roman or Greek. Facing right, his hair is of moderate length and it is bound by a small diadem. He is clean-shaven in the Roman manner, but there are no other markings that might normally link a person to his rank, city, or region. Unlike many portraits, you cannot be certain who he is or what are his origins. A partial inscription in Latin indicates that he is "Rex Juba". This is in reality, Juba the Second.

figure 1

The Juba of this coin was the son of Juba I and grandson Hiempsal, kings of Numidia, an area adjacent to Carthage, on the North African coast. (Figure 2.)

figure 2

During the Roman Civil Wars, Juba I took the side of Pompey the Great, after the fall of Carthage, because Pompey had reinstated his father to the throne after Julius Caesar had removed him. In addition, the elder Juba favored Pompey because Caesar had personally insulted him while on a visit to Rome, and some sources report that Caesar and Juba had had a scuffle in which Caesar had pulled his beard. Aside from personal dislike, Juba I feared a plan of Caesar's ally the general C. Scribonius Curio who had openly proposed in 50 BCE that this area of North Africa be turned into a colony for Roman settlement with land grants to be sold to army veterans. A year later, Juba I crushed Caesar's army in battle and Curio was slain. The victory was short lived, and when Pompey and Juba engaged Caesar at the battle of Thapsus in April, 46 BCE, they were defeated. Facing capture after battle, Juba I chose to commit suicide rather than return to Rome in chains.

This fate befell his five year-old son and namesake, who was paraded in Caesar's Triumph behind his chariot for the Roman crowds to see along with other war booty from the campaign. Caesar saw an opportunity to use this prisoner for his long-range plans, and showed mercy. The young Juba was turned over to Caesar's sister Octavia. In her household, Juba received a comprehensive education as, typical of that provided to boys of the Patrician class. It was in this family context, that Caesar's nephew and heir, Octavian, met Juba and befriended the boy. Under Octavia's guardianship, Juba developed a deep love of learning, and when he was made king, he had already begun to write books on natural history, geography, and literary essays. Pliny the Elder referred to him as the

(continued on page 7)

Matrimony and Geopolitics in the Early Augustan Reign: Octavian's Royal Wards, Juba II and Cleopatra Selene

By Marlena M. Wald

(continued from page 6)

'African Varro'. While Juba wrote approximately two dozen books, only a handful of titles survive, sometimes with excerpts, in the works of other classical authors. From the titles that survive, Juba's writings included books about natural history, anthropology, archaeology, the performing arts, and his own travels. Pliny credited him as the first explorer to visit the Canary Islands. It was there that Juba discovered the medicinal plant Euphorbia, the species of which became a widely used emetic.

The reverse of this coin contains a great deal of information. (Figure 3.) The symbol in the upper left is the headdress of Isis, the Egyptian goddess, who with her mythic husband Osiris, represent the cult of death and resurrection within Egyptian religion. In brief, Osiris was slain by his brother god Seth, cut up into several pieces, and buried in various locations throughout the country. Isis, his wife and sister, along with Hathor, his sister and sister-in-law, searched until they located all the buried parts. Once they reassembled him, Osiris returned to life. He assumed the lordship of the afterlife, and in this role served as the judge of deceased persons' souls. The story of Osiris' death and renewal was celebrated with the cycles of the Nile River's flooding and the Egyptian harvest seasons. Portrayals of the crowns worn by these gods often included wheat sheaves or other vegetation.

The cult of Isis/Osiris spread beyond Egypt, and became closely tied to the Greco-Roman deities Ceres/Demeter and Dionysus after the Roman conquest of Egypt. The Greek mysteries of Eleusis and the Isiac mysteries drew many Roman converts. While criticized by traditional Romans, the cult of Isis/Osiris enjoyed so many adherents that a temple to Isis, the Isaeum Campense, was built in Rome in 38 CE.

figure 3

The symbol in the upper right hand of the obverse is the top portion of a musical instrument called a 'Seistron'.(Figure 4.) This was a small Egyptian percussion instrument, shaped like an arch, or modern-day horseshoe. Mounted on a pole, often with cat figures carved into the wood, the seistron had up to seven metal crossbars loosely mounted. When shaken during worship services, the sound honored Isis. Also, this instrument was used to lull children to sleep with its steady, rhythmic sound. Multiple seistrons would be used during processions and rituals. Liturgical use of this instrument continues to this day in the Coptic Church.

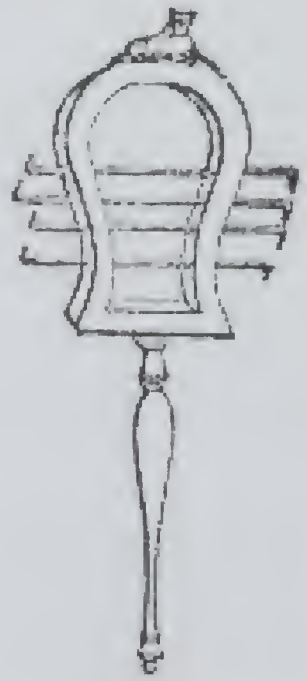

figure 4

The iconography of Isis is quite significant for this coin because the Greek letters below the symbols state the name of Cleopatra's surviving daughter, Cleopatra Selene (BACIAICCAKAEOIIAT). This young girl was to be given in marriage to Juba II by Octavian after his defeat of her parents, Mark Antony and Cleopatra. Even though Octavian was directly responsible for their deaths, he honors her with the appropriate Greek/Ptolemaic title and accords her the cult symbols of her faith. It is interesting to note, that her mother deliberately added the name Selene to her name to more closely link her to another Isis symbol, the moon. Her twin brother, Alexander, was given the additional name Helios, to tie him more closely to Osiris in the eyes of the Egyptian people.

During the decade before Octavian moved against them in the East, Cleopatra and Mark Antony held public celebrations at which they dressed in costumes of Isis and Osiris, and at one such event were married. At a special investiture in Alexandria, the twins were presented and given their second names, garbed in similar clothing. Never leaving anything to chance, mother Cleopatra went so far as to link her first son, by Julius Caesar, Caesarion to Osiris by building a temple at Dendera (circa 42 BCE). Dedicated to the goddess Hathor the carvings portrayed Caesarion as Osiris with Cleopatra as the sister/sister-in-law Hathor. (Figure 5.)

(continued on page 8)

Matrimony and Geopolitics in the Early Augustan Reign: Octavian's Royal Wards, Juba II and Cleopatra Selene

By Marlena M. Wald

(continued from page 7)

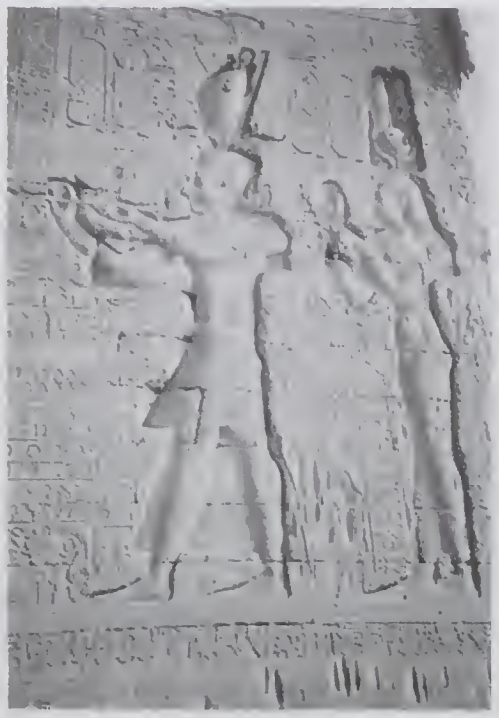

figure 5

The open bigamy of Mark Antony and his practice of the Isis/Osiris cult were criticized by the Roman Senate and the population as a whole. Cleopatra was considered a witch, and her religion was denigrated in Roman public opinion. Octavian was able to use this sentiment to his advantage to promote his image as a 'true' Roman. During this time, he honored Roman matrons and promoted the concept of Roman motherhood, even providing financial rewards to women who had more than four children. In addition, he instituted loyalty oaths for Roman citizens throughout the Western provinces of the Empire, emphasizing 'timeless', manly Roman virtues.

Given this background, it is interesting to see Octavian change positions once he can safely rule, and trust that his wards will be obedient to the new regime. This coin treats Cleopatra Selene with respect and accords her, and her husband, Juba, with appropriate titles and honors. In one of history's ironies, Octavian placed Cleopatra Selene, Alexander Helios, and Ptolemy Philadelphos in the household of his sister Octavia after the battle of Actium in 30 BCE. As the long-suffering wife of Mark Antony, she found herself raising her deceased husband's children.

Upon their marriage and installation (circa 26-24 BCE), Juba II and Cleopatra Selene first ruled the family kingdom of Numidia. However, in a realignment of the Empire, Octavian shifted their area of responsibility to include Mauritania, the modern day area of Morocco. This move allowed for the Romanization of the last portion of territory bordering the Mediterranean. The couple settled in a small port city called Iol, renaming it Caesarea. Together they undertook a major building program for the city, complete with a theater, forum, and a grid of broad streets adorned with sculptures. The harbor was improved, and an island off shore was used to construct a lighthouse. The palace and royal library were built on the waterfront, reflecting Cleopatra's home city of Alexandria. For a political marriage, Juba and Selene were happy by the standards of the day. They had two children, Ptolemy and Drusilla. Selene was reported to be her consort's confidante and advisor. Together, they promoted the arts within their city, and Juba continued his writing. They gathered together a group of court scholars and regularly corresponded with Octavian's family and Roman literary circles. Cleopatra Selene died in approximately 5 B.C. Shortly after her death, Juba re-married a widow named Glaphyra, who was the daughter of King Archelaus of Cappadocia. This marriage was brief, and ended in divorce. Thus, Juba ruled alone until 23 CE, when he relinquished the throne to his son Ptolemy. Depending on the source consulted, his sister Drusilla may have had two husbands, the last being King Agrippa I of the Jews. Ptolemy assumed the throne in 23 CE and ruled until 40 CE when he was summoned to Rome for meetings with the emperor Caligula and executed by this relative shortly after his arrival in the capital. Following the family tree of Mark Antony, Caligula was Cleopatra Selene's half great-nephew. (Figure 6.)

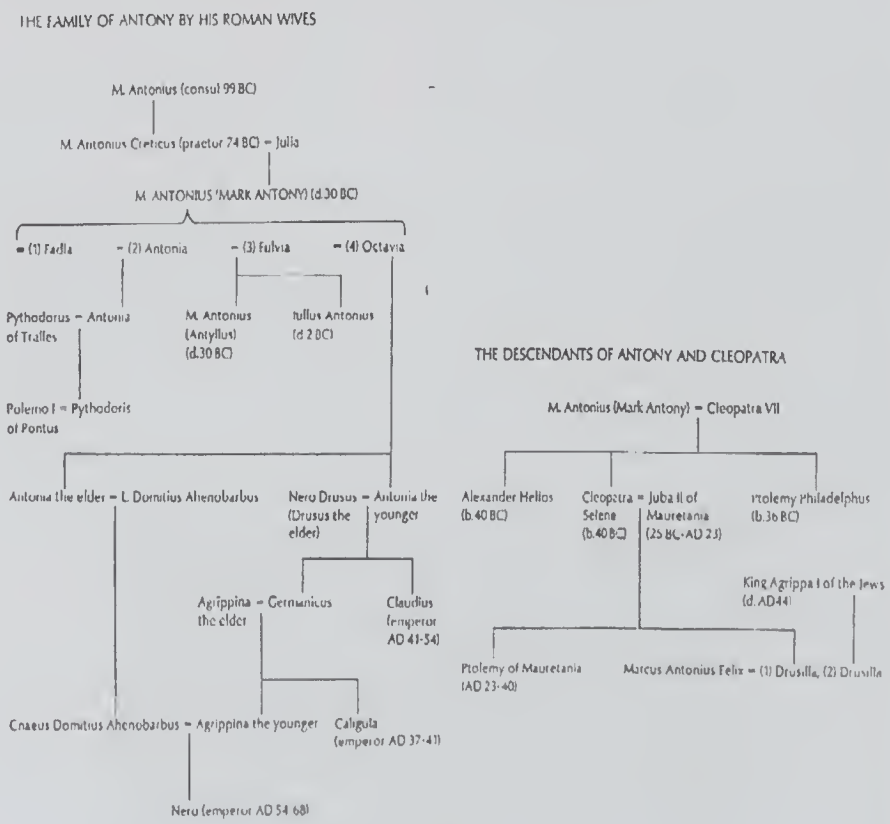

figure 6
The Families of Antony by his Roman wives and his descendents by Cleopatra

(continued on page 9)

Matrimony and Geopolitics in the Early Augustan Reign: Octavian's Royal Wards, Juba II and Cleopatra Selene

By Marlena M. Wald

(continued from page 8)

Finally, for the time period in which it was issued, this small coin represented a major news event and political statement. Octavian, as Augustus Caesar, was to rule with such public pronouncements and policy changes on his coinage.

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Report of Nominating Committee October 10, 2005

"Bylaws..." "Elected Officers of WIN shall consist of the President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer and three (3) Directors. Two (2) Directors can be appointed by the President with approval of the Board. "

Our nomination roster looks like this:

Officers:

Prue Fitts running for second term as President. (Elected position)
Kathy Rowe running for Vice President (Elected Position)
Cindy Mohon running for Treasurer. (Elected Position)
Patti Finner running for Secretary (Elected Position)

Three other elected positions:

Jim Best will continue as Editor for one more year and will need a replacement mid-term.
Carrie Best will continue as Publicity for one more year and will need a replacement mid-term.
Lorraine Weiss will serve as a Director, is interested in doing Membership.
Jackie Flannigan and Lisa Loos will be available for appointed positions

We are grateful for the long term service of prior officers and Directors including Don Charters (VP), Rita Jene Sledz (Secretary), Cindy Wibker (Treasurer) and Patti Finner (Parliamentarian).

Respectfully submitted by Cindy Mohon and Dot Baber, nominating committee.

King Hieron II, Queen Philistis, and Their Family: A Numismatic Royal Portrait

By Lawrence Sekulich

Perhaps one of the most impressive numismatic portraits struck by the Greeks was that of Queen Philistis, wife of Hieron II, King of Syracuse, Sicily. The portrait coinage created for this family, the first to appear at Syracuse, was part of the Hellenistic desire to establish a royal legitimacy and succession. The rule by Hieron II and his family was notable for its handsome coinage, great achievement, and tragic ending.

Hieron II

One of the best rulers of the Hellenistic era, Hieron II had the longest reign (275-216 B.C.) of any Syracusan tyrant or king His military/political career began as an officer in Pyrrhus' army. Hieron was elected general (circa 275 - 271 B.C.) and seized power through a military coup. In 265 B.C. Hieron defeated the Mamertines, a band of plundering mercenaries. As a result of this, Hieron's soldiers proclaimed him king (basileus). To further legitimize his title of king he claimed, without grounds, descent from Gelon I and his brother Hieron I, two great Syracusan rulers from the past (O.C.D., 1996).

One year later, Hieron II joined with Carthage in besieging the Mamertine stronghold at Messina. He was forced to withdraw when the Romans, the Mamertine's ally, arrived and laid siege to Syracuse (O.C.D., 1996; Syracuse, 1989). Hieron II made the wise decision to make peace with Rome in 263 B.C. Even though this meant that Syracuse would be subordinate to Rome, Hieron II maintained much of his kingdom and independence. Hieron's loyalty to Rome would result in forty-seven years of peace and prosperity for the people of Syracuse. During this time Hieron II was able to add to his kingdom, maintain a navy, improve the city's defenses, and enjoy friendly relations with Egypt and Rhodes (O.C.D. 1996). Likewise, he enriched Syracuse through urban development and building projects. For example, Hieron II had the altar of Zeus constructed. At 200 yards in length, this was one of the largest altars ever built. Also, he had the seating of the theater expanded to accommodate 15,000 people (O.C.D., 1996; Syracuse, 1989).

Hieron II's appreciation of scientific and artistic pursuits continued the tradition of Syracuse as an outstanding cultural center. Archimedes, the great mathematician, and Theocritus, the first pastoral poet, were part of Hieron II's court (Syracuse, 1989).

Hieron II's life of over ninety years ended in 216 B.C. Within five years the five hundred year existence of Greek Syracuse would end and the Kingdom of Syracuse would be absorbed into Sicily, the first Roman province.

figure 1 -
Portrait of Hieron

The high regard of the people of Syracuse for Hieron II was confirmed by the striking of portrait coinage. While the title of "king" had appeared on earlier Syracusan coinage, the use of portraits was unprecedented. Hieron II put his profile on a very rare (and heavy at 28 grams) silver coin of 32 litrai and the more widely circulated bronze coinage. The idealized image and large flan created a pleasing, medallion-like, effect. S.N.G. Munchen 1375.

Philistis

While it probably was a coincidence that Hieron II had the same name as the fifth-century tyrant, he solidified his political-royal position by marrying the noble Philistis. She was the daughter of a wealthy citizen named Leptines who had "royal" blood. Leptines was the great-great grand nephew of the tyrant Dionysios, who ruled Syracuse from 405 to 367 B.C. Philistis would provide Hieron II with another royal link to the past (Finley, 1979). It is interesting to note that at the Greek theater in Syracuse the names of a number of deities and important persons are inscribed on the parapet of an aisle. The VIP's named are Hieron II, his wife Philistis, and his daughter-in-law Nereis (Syracuse: Art History Landscape, n.d.).

figure 2 -
Portrait of Philistis

The beautiful veiled and diademed head of Philistis, in the guise of the goddess Demeter, is stylistically similar to the portraits of Arsinoe II and Berenice II on contemporary Egyptian coinage. This was intentionally done by Hieron II to equate his wife with the queens of Ptolemic Egypt (Syracuse, 1989). This massive coin, with the finely engraved, large portrait, led Barclay V. Head to write: "The coins of this queen are among the most beautiful of the period to which they belong." (Head, 1889). S.N.G., A.N.S. 877

Gelon II

Hieron II also connected himself to Syracuse's glorious past by naming his son Gelon II. The first Gelon saved Sicily (circa 480 B.C.) by utterly destroying a Carthaginian army. Hieron II wanted his son to succeed him as King Gelon II. Unfortunately Gelon II predeceased his father by several months. Obviously, Gelon II was overshadowed by his father (Finley, 1979). Now Hieron II's young grandson, Hieronymus, would become king.

(continued on page 11)

King Hieron II, Queen Philistis, and Their Family: A Numismatic Royal Portrait

By Lawrence Sekulich

(continued from page10)

figure 3 - Portrait of Gelon II

Gelon II is wearing the royal diadem on this handsome portrait. This was done to set the stage for a dynastic succession from father to son. Althought this coinage is somewhat idealized, Newell has noted a family resemblance existing between the son and his parents on these coins. Can you see it? S.N.G. Lloyd 1548

Hieronymus

With Hieron II's death Carthage saw an opportunity to gain Syracusan support. Both Rome and Carthage carried on diplomatic negotiations with the sixteen year old grandson of Hieron II. Carthage, however, appeared to be winning its latest conflict with Rome. King Hieronymus, supported by his pro-Carthaginian uncles, impressed by Hannibal's victories, and promised the whole of Sicily with Rome's defeat, joined Carthage. The political quagmire that the immature king found himself in was hopeless. Hieronymus was assassinated after only thirteen months of rule (Holloway, 1969).

figure 4 - Portrait of Hieronymus

The portrait on Hieronymus' coinage also shows the royal diadem. However, two new elements appeared on this portrait; the unflattering but wonderful realism, and the curly sideburn. These two features were typical of the portrait coinage of Hannibal's coinage. These aspects may have been added to let the people of Syracuse know that a new alliance had been made with Carthage. Rome was now the enemy (Holloway, 1969). Holloway 13 G (this coin)

The Last Republic of Syracuse

With the death of Hieronymus, Syracusan royal coin portraiture came to an end. The coinage of the fifth and last republic returned to images of the great pan-Hellenic deities and heroes; Zeus, Apollo, Athena, Poseidon, and Herakles.

figure 5 - Portrait of

The last two years of an independent Syracuse was a period of political and military trama. However, the coinage struck during this troubled time often displays a high level of artistic competence. This fine image of a powerful Herakles perhaps demonstrates the idea that the Syracusans never believed that their city could ever be subdued. From beginning to end, the great city of Syracuse would create coinage of unsurpassed beauty. S.N.G. Munchen 1438.

Conclusion

With the assassination of Hieronymus, the last republic of Syracuse maintained its new alliance with Carthage. Rome, in its life-and-death struggle with Hannibal, could not allow a Punic foothold in Sicily. Consequently, a Roman army under Marcellus besieged and ultimately defeated Syracuse in 212 B.C. Even the presence of Archimedes' defense systems could not save the city. Rome's conquest of Greek Syracuse would prove to be a notable prelude in that city's pursuit of an empire. Fortunately, through numismatics, we are able to look upon the portraits of this last great family of Greek Syracuse and contemplate their dreams, foibles, and destiny.

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THE END

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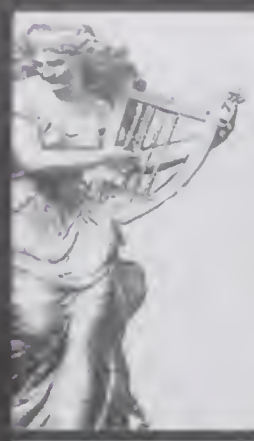

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Helen Carmody-Lebo Conference Room at ANA Headquarters

The Helen Carmody-Lebo Conference Room was re-dedicated with a new plaque on the entry door during the recent Governor's Conference on October 14, 2005 by Ex. Dir. Christopher Cipoletti, President William Horton, Jr. and Governor Patti Jagger Finner.

Helen and Patti were founding and charter members of W.I.N. in 1991 as well as being long-time personal friends.

Helen's dedication to the hobby and the ANA started in 1981 when she purchased her first silver art bar at a Long Beach show, an interest shared by Patti. Together they bought and sold thousands of these 1 oz. and other sized pieces over the next 18 years. Helen's interest in U.S. Commemoraatives came later when she purchased a Connectcut piece since she was born there but grew up in New Jersey.

Helen was a dedicated LA Rams fan, and every Monday night was glued to her TV, eating pizza watching her favorite team. Every Tuesday when they weren't traveling to a coin show, Helen and Patti had lunch with their husbands at Charlie Browne's in Covina Ca. Their friendship endured until Helen's untimely death in 2001.

W.I.N. members: Del Cushing, Lisa Loos, Prue Fitts, Scott Loos, Kathy Rowe, Larry Gaye at PNNA, April 2005

W.I.N. member Cadet Grace Anderson, United States Air Force Academy

"Home or Hell in Half an Hour"

Favorite American Coins from my Collection

By David Wray - PART 3 of 3

Nineteenth Century Favorites

My Gold Doubloon: (See Figure 10.) is an example of the basic Spanish gold coin, an eight-escudo piece. As with Spanish silver, Spanish gold coinage was a standard for world trade. Spanish gold circulated in the colonies and in the the early United States and continued to be minted in the New World until 1821. This coin traded as the equivalent of 16 silver dollars.

figure 10. 1812 Gold Doublloon, Santiago Mint.

The date on this coin reminds me of the War of 1812, which reminds me of Andrew Jackson, a neighbor of my fifth great-grandfather, Michael Gleaves. Michael's Will, recorded in February 1811, left his daughter a filly that had been sired by one of Andrew Jackson's horses.

My next favorite coin, a Capped Bust Half Dollar (see Figure 11), is the oldest American coin that my grandfather gave me. I love it because he gave it to me, and because it's beautiful. These coins were minted from 1807 to 1836. Contemporaries accused the die maker, John Reich, of basing the liberty portrait on his "fat mistress" but no model for the portrait ever has been confirmed. Collectors often refer to the portrait of Liberty, with curly hair and a mobcap, as the "Turban Head" portrait.

figure 11. 1826 Capped

My artifact from the gold rush of 1849 is a gold half-dollar made by a french jeweler in San Francisco named Monsieur Antoine Nouzillet, (See Figure 12.) California fractional gold coins--quarters, half-dollars, and dollars--were privately issued from 1852 to the early 1900's, but probably only the earliest coinage, from 1852-1856, actually circulated as money.

figure 12. 1854 California Half Dollar (A.L. Nouzillet).

In the early years of the Gold Rush, California suffered from a shortage of small denomination coins, The federal assay office and private banking firms produced large denominations--five-dollar half-eagles, ten -dollar eagles, and even fifty-dollar ingots--but citizens often were reduced to making smaller payments on the form of pinches of gold dust, a problematic medium of exchange.

Some San Francisco jewelers began making small gold pieces that conformed closely to federal coinage in appearance, relative weight, and value. Nouzillet & Co, Jewelers, located at 58 Kearney Street, was one of the leading producers of these coins. Private production of circulating fractional coinage probably stopped after the San Francisco Mint achieved full production around 1856. Unfortunately, a fad in the 1860's and 1870's caused many fractional gold pieces to be pierced or mounted as jewelry.

The Two-Cent Piece (see Figure 13) was one of the least successful coins in U.S. history .It was produced for only ten years, from 1864-1873, with declining mintage each year. However, it's one of my favorite coins because it introduced the motto, "In God We Trust."

figure 13. 1865 Two-Cent Piece

It's interesting that the first form of the motto on the coin's trial strike was, "God Our Trust." Historians speculate that the motto of Brown University, "In Deo Speramus," (In God We Hope) inspired the final form of the motto. In 1908 Congress specified that gold and silver coins include this motto, but it wasn't until 1955 that Congress officially required the motto on all U.S. coins.

Most family history materials collected by my grandfather come for the period between the early 1800's to the end of the Civil War. Most of my ancestors were southerners, and most were poor. In the period before the Civil War, even the wills of poor southerners named slaves, sometimes calling them, "slaves for life," leaving them, "and their increase, forever," to wives, sons and daughters. No matter how many times I read them these words always affect me.

From the Civil War, my grandfather collected papers from Confederate States of America, signed Oaths of Allegiance to the United States of America, some stories, and some personal reflections.

(continued on page 15)

JIM BEST, Editor
Bestopics@aol.com

EDITOR'S NOTEBOOK

I hope this issue of *Winning Ways* finds you in good health after the holiday season and ready for what should be a very exciting year in the numismatic field. The 2006 F.U.N. show will be a thermometer for the market and it should be upbeat.

Since the last issue in August, there have been many new members join the organization, this is a very good sign. Welcome to each of the new members.

We have a new Vice President (Kathy Rowe) and Secretary (Patti Finner) being initiated at the F.U.N. convention and know they will continue to carry on the tradition of the out going Vice President and Secretary.

President (Prue Fitts) and Treasurer (Cindy Mohon) will continue in their respective office for another two years. To our out going VP (Don Charters) and Secretary(Rita Jean Sledz) thank you for your outstanding support of WIN and I know you will continue to support the good of the organization.

Once again I need to remind the membership about the WIN Scholarship Award. This is an outstanding way for you to go to an ANA summer seminar and to apply is painless. Read the criteria and deadlines on page twenty-two (22) of this issue.

Hope each any every one has a prosperous New Year and all of your numismatic wishes come to you in a rewarding way. See you at our next meeting to be held in Columbus, Ohio at the Central States Numismatic Convention.

Jim

NEW MEMBERS

Diedre Buchmoyer
Janet Hatfield
Portia Pendleton
Chris Cipoletti
Mike Ellis
Sheryl Von Blucher
Michael S. Fey
Mrs. Phillip Waddell
William H. Horton, Jr.
Steve Hodges
Rollie Finner
Dawn Burbank
Cathy Scalfe
Mary Beth Cipoletti
Alexander Cipoletti
Margie Akin, PhD
Barry Stuppler
Elizabeth Lisot
Sally Johnson
Briita Ehlers
Dwight Morrow

CONGRATULATIONS!!

WELCOME TO WOMEN IN NUMISMATICS!

"Home or Hell in Half an Hour"

Favorite American Coins from my Collection

By David Wray - PART 3 of 3

(continued from page 13)

My parents have photographs of my third great-grandfather, Henry Vaughan. When I was younger, visitors to our house frequently thought the picture of Henry Vaughan was some sort of joke picture of me--he had chin whiskers, but he looked just like me.

Family tradition says that Henry Vaughan joined the Confederate Army at the age of 27. He was badly wounded, and sent home to die with eight bullets in his body. Instead of dying, he recovered and raised ten children.

My grandfather also told me a family legend that, after the Civil War, Henry Vaughan murdered a man. My grandfather explained it this way: Henry's duties during the Civil War were to obtain cattle for army provisions. He was wounded while herding cattle when his small detail rode into a Yankee ambush. Years later, he found out that a man in his own community had given the Yankees information about his herding detail. He killed the man, everyone knows it, and community sentiment in Williamson County, Tennessee, was such that Henry never was prosecuted.

The jewelry displayed in Figure 14 includes an 1877-S Coronet Head Quarter-Eagle and an 1853 Liberty Head Dollar, Type 1. It's a portion of a watch fob the originally contained $5 and $10 gold coins as well. My great-great grandfather, Richard Robinson Wray gave the intact watch fob to my great-father, Granville Moody Wray, with the instructions not to spend the coins unless he was hungry. Granville Moody Wray passed the remaining two coins to my grandfather with the same instructions. When I asked what happened to the other coins, my grandfather said his father, "Must have gotten hungry."

figure 14.
Nineteenth Century Watch Fob

I like to speculate that perhaps the watch fob was made not long after 1876, when Richard Robinson Wray married Ella, the daughter of Henry Vaughan.

I like Hawaiian coins because they're the only genuinely American coins with portraits of genuine American royalty. Figure 15 shows a Hawaiian Hapaha, or quarter dollar. The motto on the reverse is, "Ua Mau Ke Ea O Ka Aina I Ka Pono." (The Life of the Land is Perpetuated in Righteousness.)

figure 15. 1883 Hawaii Twenty-Five Cents(Kalakaua I)

Several kings ruled the Hawaiian Islands when Captain James Cook of Great Britain reached them in 1778. King Kamehameha I united the islands into a single country in 1810. American missionaries and planters began arriving soon thereafter, and, by 1893, resident Americans overthrew the monarchy and established the Republic of Hawaii. The United States annexed the islands in 1898 and declared them a U.S. territory in 1900. In 1959, Hawaii became the 50th state, the only state outside the north American continent.

As an independent nation, Hawaii issued coinage only from 1847-1883. Interestingly enough, the earliest of this coinage was minted on Attleboro, Massachusetts. The denominations of Hawaiian coinage were: the Keneta or cent, the Umi Keneta or dime, the Hapawalu or eighth dollar, the Hapaha or quarter dollar, the Hapalua or half dollar, and the Akahi dala or dollar.

The coin in Figure 15 was minted under the rule of King Kalakaua (1874-91), who tried to develop the islands according to an American Model. King Kalakaua ordered silver coins from the United States worth a total of one million dala. The United States Mint's Chief Engraver, Charles Barber, prepared the master hubs and dies for this coinage, and the San Francisco Mint produced the between November 1883 and June of 1884. All pieces are dated 1883.

After the United States annexed Hawaii, these silver coins remained in circulation, but they were gradually retired and replaced with regular American coins. Because retired coins were taken to the U.S. mainland and melted, all Hawaiian coins tend to be scarce.

(continued on page 16)

"Home or Hell in Half an Hour"

Favorite American Coins from my Collection

By David Wray - PART 3 of 3

(continued from page 15)

TWENTIETH CENTURY FAVORITES

The most beautiful coin of the twentieth century given to me by my grandfather is the Type 1 quarter of 1916-17. (See Figure 16.) This is the only American coin type ever to show a bare breast. Symbolism on this coin, e.g., Liberty standing with a shield and an olive branch, reflects American concern about the beginning of World War I in Europe. In 1916 the United States was prepared to defend itself if attacked, but it also was prepared to keep the peace. Because of great concern as well about Liberty's breast, the design was modified in 1917, covering the breast with chain mail--just in time for Liberty to enter the World War.

figure 16.
1917 Plain Quarter, Type I

Figure 17 shows a 1929 Indian Head Quarter-Eagle. This is the last of this series. After the great Stock Market crash the Mint produced only double-eagles. In fact, the production of all U.S.gold coins soon ended.

The Indian Head Quarter-Eagle and Half-Eagle are the only U.S. coin minted with incuse relief, i.e., the coins' design elements are pressed beneath the surface of the flat planchet rather than being raised above to surface and protected by a rim. Apparently, ancient Egyptian reliefs in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts inspired the idea.

figure 17. 1929 Indian Head Quarter Eagle

I love my 1929 Quarter-Eagle because it was minted the year my father was born.

The Greatest Coin of All Time

My final favorite coin, and my personal nomination for the greatest coin of all time is one of he most popular U.S. coins ever minted, the Susan B. anthony Dollar. (See Figure 18.) Just consider this coin as one might consider a coin of Julius Caesar or Alexander the Great.

figure 18.
1979 Susan B. Anthony Dollar

The coin's obverse displays a portrait of the suffragist, Susan Brownell Anthony, a pioneer of Women's rights. This is the first U.S, regular issue (i.e., excluding the Isabella Quarter Dollar) ever to portray a real woman other than as a mythical figure.

The coin's reverse commemorates U.S. achievements in space exploration--Earth in the background and an eagle landing in the surface of the Moon in the foreground. These are among the greatest scientific achievements of civilization.

To me, the obverse and reverse designs of this coin say more about civilization's progress over 2,600 years of numismatic history than any other coin. No other coin celebrates such great achievements, political achievements affecting half the population of a world power like the United States and technological achievements that enable humans to walk on the surface of the moon. The End

A Collection By Rita Jene Sledz

I began a collection with confident ease.
I thought completing it would be a breeze.
Well five years later I'm still not done
believe it or not I'm down to one.

I've searched the tables at every show
My determination just seemed to grow.
Oh the challenge to persevere
as I saw my final goal so near.

I won't give up! I've taken a stand
to finally hold that coin in my hand.
What fun I've had and so will you
but don't give up what e'er you do.

Take my word it's oh so sweet,
to know your collection may soon be complete.

From the Secretary's Desk

WIN meeting
Saturday July 30, 2005
9:00 AM
San Francisco ANA Show
San Francisco, CA

Meeting opened 9:10 A.M.

Officers and board members present... Jim and Carrie Best, Rita Jene Sledz, Don Charters, Patti Finner, Prue Fitts, Kathy Rowe, and Cindy Mohon.

27 in attendance.

Introductions made with brief statements regarding area of numismatic interests.

YN Katie Heinrich has volunteered to write some articles for our journal and act as YN Liaison reporting to the board.

Motion to accept secretary's report as published in Winning Ways....carried.

Motion by Arthur Fitts to accept treasurers report..2nd by Larry Gaye... accepted by membership. Cindy Mohon to chair nominating committee....approved.

Gerneral directory for membership tabled until F.U.N. meeting.

Don Charters introduced Speaker Cindy Mohon whose topic was "The Granite Lady", the great earthquake and fire of 1906. Please refer to "Recollections of a Newspaper Man" by Frank A. Leach, published 1917. Reprinted by Bowers and Merena under the title "Recollections of a Mint Director." You will find it fascinating reading. Thank you, Cindy for a fine presentation.

At this time 22 great prizes were given out and we thank those dealers who donated. Thanks also to Don Charters who makes the rounds on the bourse floor encouraging those generous dealers to not only donate prizes for our meeting but to purchase tickets for the 50/50 drawing when we hold it. You dedication to our organization is greatly appreciated, Don.

Meeting closed at 10:05 AM

Respectfully,

Rita

Rita Jene Sledz
Secretary

Photo on left: Prue Fitts presenting Cindy Mohon with a Certificate of Appreciation for her talk about "The Granite Lady".
Photo above: Gerome Esperacion (8 years old), from Milpitas, Ca. drawing the 50/50 winner at the San Francisco ANA show, assisted by Don Charters and Prue Fitts. (Winner Marlena Wald)

AND NOW WHAT DO THEY DO?

By Del Cushing

What I am going to expand on in the next few paragraphs relates to anyone who can be classified as an accumulator, junk collector or dedicated hobbyist. It is not the name that they go by which is at issue here, but the material that has been assembled is! It has taken time and money for an individual to gather together their collection. The motivation might have been investment, but more likely it was because of some interest in that particular area of collecting. I am not just talking about numismatic items but, anything which qualifies as a collection. It can be salt & pepper shakers, toys, cups, etc., and the message is the same or will apply.

NOBODY LIVES FOREVER!

Many spouses or family members do not become involved in your collecting interest. It is therefore your responsibility to leave instructions with some representative, (whether it is your spouse, family member, or friend) as to the most advantageous manner to dispose of a collection. As the person who has dealt with different people in acquiring the collection, you are in the best position to advise on it's ultimate fate. Wills are a recommended means of establishing legal ownership, but does nothing to educate a spouse, etc., in getting the maximum financial benefit from your efforts.

It has been my displeasure over the last few years to hear the horror stories of widows and families disposing of collections and getting only a fraction of the financial value. In one instance it was a "Family Friend" who paid only a fraction for a rather extensive collection. In another instance, the relatives had no conception of the true value of the material they were selling. They did not seek advice nor would they accept advice from a stranger. They ultimately sold the collection for far less than it was worth. In another instance a collector passed on without any instructions as to disposal of the collection, putting an added burden on a grieving family to make decisions on what to do. I know of a case where an auctioneer was selected to auction some material and he tried to get both the commission from the sale and by trying to get a "Shill" to buy goods that the auctioneer had deliberately under valued for himself.

1.) KEEP A LOG OF YOUR COLLECTION;
Include a brief description of the item, date purchased, and the cost. You can include who it was purchased from and whatever else you consider pertinent. This information is also valuable for insurance loss reports and in some cases estate valuation.

2.) LEAVE INSTRUCTIONS IN WRITING;
Include names to be contacted for advice and don't rely on the word of only one person!

3.) TALK TO YOUR SPOUSE OR FAMILY ABOUT YOUR COLLECTION;
They may not have any interest in the collection personally but, they should have some idea as to it's value.

I cannot stress enough THE FACT THAT THE MORE THE SPOUSE OR FAMILY KNOWS ABOUT THE COLLECTION, THE LESS THEY ARE LIABLE TO BE RIPPED OFF AT THE TIME OF SALE.

If you have anything to add to or wish to disagree with this article please conact me: Del Cushing, PO Box 88984, Seattle, WA 98138-2984. The End

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Above: Katie Heinrich is now certified as an ANA judge for World Coin category. She also won 2nd place for ANA Outstanding Local Numismatic Publication (Cincinatti Numismatist), 3rd Place Exhibit Award for Y.N. U.S. Coins "Lewis and Clark Pouch Sets", 2nd Place Exhibit Award for Y.N. foreign coins "Euro", and First Place Exhibit award for Y.N. Medieval & Ancient ANA Ancient Project. What an accomplishment!!!

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Whose image is on the following currency?

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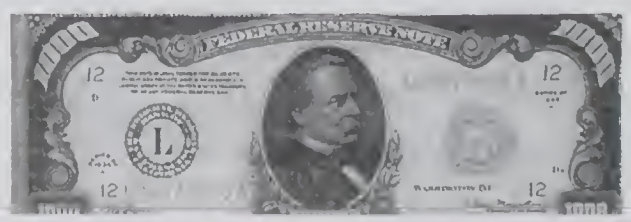
2. $2
3. $5
4. $10
5. $20
6. $50
7. $100
8. $500
9. $1000
10. $5000
11. $10,000

Answers found elsewhere in this magazine.



ANA Summer Seminar - '2005'
A W.I.N./ WIN Event

By Patricia Bethe

Through the generosity of **Women In Numismatics** and its scholarship program, I was able to attend the second session of the ANA Seminar in July 2005. As a continuation of the Military Numismatics course which I completed at the 2004 Seminar, I enrolled in Advanced Military Numismatics.

The introductory class had covered the study of the many varieties of coins, currency, medals, tokens, and the like of the Allied Nations, those of the Axis, and the Neutral Nations which had been used during World War II. **World War II Remembered**, authored by course instructors Joseph Boling and Fred Schwan, was the main text used by the students.

Until shortly after World War II, United States military personnel stationed abroad were paid in the local currency. Conversion to U.S. currency was done as needed. By early 1946, the military services began to accumulate an exccessive quantity of local money. More local currency was being converted than had originally been paid to the troops. Black market activity was very apparent. The troops were selling items locally for more than they were being paid. The strength of the local economy began to depreciate and the value of the troops' pay was declining. As a solution, a system of payment certificates was developed and enacted. These certificates were to be honored only in military facilities such as a post exchange. Restrictions regarding conversion of local currencies were also established. The MPC's (Military Payment Certificates) were issued in dollar (and multiples) denominations. If black market maneuvers again occurred, the current series of notes would be closed and replacements created, as well as the issuance of new series, replacements, etc. "**Military Payment Certificates**", authored by Fred Schwan, serviced as a companion to the Boling-Schwan book.

The introductory class was quite structured, whereas the advanced session was more relaxed. We reviewed counterfeits (yes, MPC's are vulnerable), selections of badges and medals, and other exonumia.

The daily operations of the courses were conducted according to military guidelines. On the first day, we reported to our 'paymaster' to obtain our travel pay. We presented our 'pay books' (obtained at the introductory class of last year) and the pay was documented in that book. The book should always be with the owner so as to record any payments that may take place. The Fest money that we were given was used to purchase textbooks, savings bonds, souvenir cards, and a chit-book of coupons (good at the 'canteen' for bottled water and soft-drinks). The coupons were varying denominations (in cents) and each was valid only on a specified date.

On the last day of the seminar, the Advanced Numismatics folks are required to give a presentation to the Introductory class. The topics are approved early in the week and each student (nine in the course) is to give a program of about fifteen minutes. Many hours of independent research are needed to accomplish this task. At the conclusion of each person's talk, questions may be asked. Typically, subjects include specific certificates or a specific group of such, ration coupons, a battle, concentration camp money, and so on. I pursued a somewhat different path. Last year, at the YN Auction, I acquired a blank check issued by the Bank of Ouray, Colorado. Upon the face is a very handsome vignette of Compahgre Ute Chief Ouray. MPC Series 692, $20 certificate is adorned by a similar vignette of this great Chief who spent a significant portion of his life (1833-1880) in the proximity of Pike's Peak. He had received a fair amount of formal education and was skilled in negotiations with the United States Government on behalf of his people.

This course is packed with information. The history that accompanies the notes is, in itself, akin to an additional study. The evening "bull session,' watching fireworks from atop Armstrong Hall (:Colorado College), the YN Auction (procured a couple items), and the Banquet completed a great week of numismatic adverture and learning.

Old friendships were renewed, new ones made, and "hope to see you again next year" was spoken many times. Once again, my sincerest thanks to the memberss of **W.I.N.** for giving me this wonderful gift.

In Friendship and Appreciation,

Patricia Bethe

W.I.N. Scholarship Award

If you would like to apply for WIN's scholarship award to the ANA summer conference, now is the time! Deadline for applications is December 15. If you want to apply:

- You need to write a full page (200-250 word) essay including why you want to attend the conference, and your numismatic background to the editor.
- Also send a signed and dated disclaimer that you will not hold WIN responsible for loss or injury while attending or traveling to or from the conference.
- The winner agrees to provide Winning Ways a report on their experience at the summer seminar, reasonable length suggested.
- You must be a WIN member at least one year before applying, be an active member such as:
  - writing articles for Winning Ways,
  - serving on the board or directors,
  - presenting a program at a WIN meeting,
  - selling 50/50 tickets at a major show
  - signing up at least 4 new members, within the past couple of years.
- Dues paid for the scholarship year must accompany the application if not already paid. All dues must be received by Dec. 15.
- **WIN pays** present ANA member tuition, and dormitory room and board for a double occupancy room.
- You are eligible if your WIN dues are paid and you have not won a scholarship in the last 5 years.
- The winning name will be drawn at the **W.I.N.** meeting in conjunction with the FUN show each January. You do not need to be present to win.

We look forward to receiving your application SOON!!

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NO PEEK QUIZ

Answers for page 19

1. Washington
2. Jefferson
3. Lincoln
4. Hamilton
5. Jackson
6. Grant
7. Franklin
8. McKinley
9. Cleveland
10. Madison
11. Chase

Hope you had fun with this one.

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Wayne, MI 48184

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